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ABSTRACT

Historical data (since 1968-69) and current data on schools are presented and their significance and implications discussed. The data include national population, birth rate, and age trends; enrollment trends in public and private schools; and enrollment trends in private schools by religious affiliation. Catholic school statistics, gathered from 172 archdiocesan and diocesan offices, include enrollment trends by level, region, type of school, and ethnic composition; pupil teacher ratios; staff employed; and percentages of lay/religious teachers. Highlights include the following findings: (1) the number of elementary school-age children will continue to increase, but that of the secondary school-age pupils will not stop declining until 1991-92; (2) private education represents a higher percentage of elementary and secondary enrollment in the 1980s than it did in the 1970s; (3) the number of prekindergarten and kindergarten pupils has increased dramatically over the past 5 years (215 percent); (4) the percentage of non-Catholics in Catholic schools was 11 percent in 1987-88; and (5) the percentage of minority students in Catholic schools has increased from 11 percent in 1970-71 to 22 percent in 1987-88. (MLF)

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UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1987-1988

A STATISTICAL REPORT
ON SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, & STAFFING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B.
DATA BANK CONSULTANT

NATIONAL CATHOLIC
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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PREFACE

Every year since the 1969-1970 school year, the National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) has published a statistical report on Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools in the United States. Extensive data on these schools and other private schools did not exist prior to that time. This data was needed to understand this significant educational sector, to discuss potential forms of federal and state aid, to inform the discussion occurring on other educational policy issues, and to encourage improved local management. With the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the United States Office of Education, a data base on Catholic schools was established and remains available in the annual publications of the NCEA through 1974-1975.

Beginning with 1975, the NCEA and the Curriculum Information Center, Incorporated, published a report and directory of Catholic Schools. This publication continues the data base and is now produced in cooperation with Fisher Publishing Company of Englewood, Colorado, and Market Data Retrieval of Westport, Connecticut.

Readers will find this year's Data Bank publication contains the core school, enrollment, and staffing data of the NCEA historical file. In addition, a special feature of this report is an analysis of Catholic school enrollment by grade. As in the past, where information is available, comparisons are made with other private schools as well as the public sector. Please note that the figures for past years are updated to reflect the most recent data.

Information from this report is gathered from the 172 archdiocesan and diocesan offices. Sometimes assistance is provided by state Catholic conferences. To these administrators and their staffs, a well deserved word of appreciation is offered for their fine cooperation resulting in a 100% response rate.

Gratitude must also be expressed to Mary Mahar of Fisher Publishing Company, the staff of Market Data Retrieval, and Janice Murray of the NCEA Staff for their assistance. A special word of thanks must also go to the Reverend Frank Bredeweg, C.S.B., for his analysis of the data.

Interested parties who want to further analyze Catholic elementary and secondary data should write to the NCEA Publications Office for information on other research publications.

NCEA Data Bank
Rhoda Goldstein
Vice President for Financial Affairs
National Catholic Educational Association

February 1988

HIGHLIGHTS

...Catholic schools have been part of American education since the Colonial days...they numbered about 5,000 elementary and secondary schools in 1900, and grew to more than 13,000 by 1968,

...population trends indicate that elementary school-age pupils will continue to increase, but that secondary school-age pupils will not stop declining until 1991-92,

...private education represents a higher percentage of total elementary and secondary enrollment in the 1980's than it did in the 1970's...about 12.6% in 1983-84,

...in 1987-88, there are 7,601 Catholic elementary schools and 1,391 secondary schools in the U.S., compared to 7,693 and 1,409 in 1986-87,

...in 1987-88, enrollment in Catholic elementary and secondary schools was approximately 2,623,000, compared to 2,726,000 in 1986-87, a difference of 3.8%,

...the percentage of non-Catholics in Catholic schools was 11.2% in 1987-88,

...the percentages of enrollment by grade level reflect today's population trends in both elementary and secondary schools,

...the number of pre-kindergarten and kindergarten pupils has increased dramatically over the past five years, (215%),

...the numbers and percentages of minority students in Catholic schools are greater in 1987-88 than they were in 1970-71, up 116,600 (25%),

...the 1987-88 full-time faculty in Catholic elementary and secondary schools was approximately 140,000,

...the 1987-88 national pupil/teacher ratio was 20.8/1 on the elementary level, and 14.6/1 on the secondary level.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1987-88

Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B.

Educators are constantly faced with conserving what has been proven to be sound while dealing with the reality of change and the need to adjust. For that matter, so are we all. However, the institutional responsibility for integrating educational values with social, cultural, and religious values may be at an extremely challenging stage for both public and private schools.

Several themes and dynamics affecting education are commonly discussed today. We are warned of a rising tide of mediocrity, while being told that many young people will be "at risk" from one or several factors such as poverty, physical or mental handicaps, divorced parents, inability to speak the English language, or lack of academic basics and discipline. Educational excellence is the goal, but achieving it is complicated by demographics and population trends. The growth in the number of age 6-13 children will increase demands upon elementary schools, but the continuing declines in the 14-17 age group will reduce high school enrollment. Local and regional differences are great, so some areas will face overcrowding, while others will continue to lose enrollment.

Current demographic studies tell us that 1983 marked the first time in our history that there were more people over 65 than there were teenagers. Furthermore, this will be true for the lifetime of anyone reading this. The Baby Boom population bulge, the 70 million born between 1946 and 1964, reflects people in their 30's and early 40's during the 1980 decade. They will be followed by a much smaller group, now working its way through high school and college. Educators are expected to adjust to population bulges and busts for the next 20 years.

As for attitudes and objectives, other studies and polls indicate that there are significant differences in what the public wants and what teachers want. Teaching children to speak and write correctly is considered most important to the public, and lack of discipline the biggest problem. Teachers say that it is most important to develop good work habits, and that parents' lack of support and interest is the biggest problem. All things considered, it is another very demanding period in which to be an educator.

It seems safe to assume that every available educational resource will be needed. Although often overlooked because it educates only 12% of the elementary and secondary enrollment, private education has become increasingly significant during the past decade, and is eager to help. The private sector, whether church-related, as most schools are, or not church-related, remains a willing and valuable partner on the American educational scene.

Catholic Schools Have a Tradition

In an era that is rediscovering the values related to roots and traditions, it is meaningful to say that for many centuries Catholic schools have been educating the youth of Europe, the United States, and the entire Western World. In colonial America, the Catholic school was an integral feature of each French and Spanish settlement. With the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the arrival of many Catholic immigrants at the start of the 19th Century, parochial schools were solidly established in the new nation.

By 1860, about 200 Catholic schools were in operation. By 1870, there were more than 1,300 and a controversy raged on whether or not the Church in the U.S. should undertake a vast school system. At the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884, the American bishops decreed that a parish school should be built and maintained near every church. While the move from principle to practice was never fully accomplished, by 1900 there were about 3,800 elementary and 1,200 secondary schools. The decision of 1884 had lasting effects, and the parish school became part of the fabric of parish and family life.

The Twentieth Century

The growth of Catholic elementary and secondary schools was constant and gradual from 1920 to 1950. During this period, the schools were staffed almost entirely by religious sisters, brothers, and priests. In the fifties, however, the teaching staff began to change. The percentage of religious staff went from about 90% in 1950, to 75% in 1960, and to less than 66% by 1965. In general, this was attributed to the decrease in the number of men and women entering religious communities, the increase in the number leaving these communities, and a shift in the commitment of some religious from schools to other ministries. Despite these personnel shifts, parishes, dioceses, and religious communities by 1968 operated 10,800 Catholic elementary schools and 2,400 secondary schools.

The decade from 1963 to 1973 saw many changes in American society. More and more families moved to the suburbs where few Catholic schools existed. Administrators consciously sought to reduce the size of classes. Tuition became a common practice. By 1973, 3,600,000 students were being educated in 10,296 Catholic schools. A substantial number of these students came from different ethnic groups and Catholic schools began educating non-Catholics.

Since the mid-seventies, there have been gradual reductions, but these seem to reflect geographic and demographic influences rather than anything within the Catholic community. During the past decade, supporters of Catholic elementary and secondary education have made a prodigious effort to keep their schools alive and well, and it seems to have succeeded. Indeed, these schools have become increasingly popular not only to their traditional proponents, but also to non-Catholics and in urban areas.

Before studying Catholic schools as a separate entity, it may be helpful to reflect upon a few statistical trends.

U.S. Population Trends

Current population trends are important to both public and private schools. The birth rate (births per one thousand persons) rose slightly during the past decade but remains far below former levels. Since the population is greater, the number of births has been increasing. The 16.8 birth rate produced about 4,000,000 births in 1985, the most since the 1960's.

Reported	Population	Births	Birth Rate
1955....	165,900,000	4,128,000	24.9
1960....	180,700,000	4,307,000	23.8
1965....	194,300,000	3,801,000	19.6
1970....	204,900,000	3,739,000	18.2
1975....	213,600,000	3,144,000	14.7
1979....	220,600,000	3,468,000	15.7
Projected			
1985....	232,900,000	4,008,000	16.8
1990....	243,500,000	3,868,000	15.6
1995....	252,700,000	3,676,000	14.3

These statistics from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, indicate that after the high-point 4,008,000 births in 1985, a decline is projected, to 3,868,000 births in 1990 and to 3,676,000 in 1995, as the birthrate drops.

School-Age Population

There will be a corresponding future decline in the number of school-age children. The following data and projections are supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):

	Ages of Students			Total
Reported	5-6	7-13	14-17	Students
1970....	7,703,000	28,969,000	15,924,000	52,596,000
1975....	7,014,000	26,905,000	17,128,000	51,047,000
1980....	6,293,000	24,787,000	16,139,000	47,219,000
Projected				
1985....	6,950,000	22,704,000	14,731,000	44,385,000
1986....	7,191,000	22,731,000	14,587,000	44,509,000
1987....	7,278,000	23,080,000	14,236,000	44,594,000
1988....	7,373,000	23,580,000	13,662,000	44,615,000
1989....	7,465,000	24,058,000	13,160,000	44,683,000
1990....	7,558,000	24,631,000	12,950,000	45,139,000
1991....	7,633,000	25,145,000	12,964,000	45,742,000
1992....	7,690,000	25,710,000	13,087,000	46,487,000

Source: Projection of Education Statistics to 1992-93, p. 35.

The number of elementary school-age children is increasing once again, beginning with the 1985-86 school year. On the secondary level, the number of school-age children (14-17) will not stop declining until the 1991-92 school year, when elementary trends have affected it.

Public and Private School Relationships

The role of private schools as "minority partner" in today's world of elementary and secondary education cannot be precisely defined, but statistics verify that it is a significant one. The following NCES figures compare public and private school K-12 enrollments:

	Total	Public		Private	
Reported	Enrollment	Pupils	%	Pupils	%
1970....	51,272,000	45,909,000	89.5	5,363,000	10.5
1975....	49,791,000	44,791,000	90.0	5,000,000	10.0
1980....	45,949,000	40,987,000	89.2	4,962,000	10.8
Projected					
1985....	43,977,000	38,977,000	88.6	5,000,000	11.4
1986....	44,175,000	39,075,000	88.5	5,100,000	11.5
1987....	44,173,000	39,173,000	88.7	5,000,000	11.3
1988....	44,344,000	39,244,000	88.5	5,100,000	11.5
1989....	44,644,000	39,444,000	88.4	5,200,000	11.6
1990....	45,069,000	39,869,000	88.5	5,200,000	11.5
1991....	45,641,000	40,441,000	88.6	5,200,000	11.4
1992....	46,378,000	41,078,000	88.6	5,300,000	11.4

Source: Projections of Education Statistics to 1992-93, p.44.

According to December 1984 data released by NCES, the private sector reached 12.6% in 1983, exceeding the 11.4% projected for 1985. The National Center for Education Statistics does not gather private school data on a regular basis, and some national discrepancies are beginning to appear. In this report, we are using the same NCES sources we have used in the past.

Private Education by Religious Affiliation

In 1965-66, Catholic school enrollments constituted about 87% of the private elementary and secondary sector. By 1980-81, this figure had fallen to 63%. While Catholic schools were undergoing re-evaluation, other private schools were opening and enrollments were increasing. The following provides a perspective regarding private school enrollments:

	Private School Enrollments		
	1965-66	1978-79	Increase
Roman Catholic	5,481,300	3,269,800	(40%)
Lutheran	188,500	217,400	15%
7th Day Adventist	62,600	148,200	183%
Baptist	25,200	204,100	710%
Jewish	52,600	101,800	94%
Episcopal	48,600	76,500	57%
Methodist	5,600	11,200	100%
Presbyterian	4,800	12,800	167%
Friends	10,600	14,600	38%
Other Church-Related	83,700	281,200	241%
Total Church-Related	5,963,500	4,337,600	-
Not Church-Related	341,300	746,700	119%
Total Private Sector	6,304,800	5,084,300	-

Sources: Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, NCES; The Condition of Education, NCES, 1981 Edition.

The 1978-79 data is the most recent universal information on the total private sector. More recent government reports do not include breakdowns by religious affiliation except for Catholic enrollment, which seems to be about 60% of all private enrollment in 1985-86.

Private Education

The National Center for Education Statistics defines private schools as privately controlled by a nonpublic entity and financed from sources other than public taxation or public grants. The question of state and federal aid to nonpublic elementary and secondary education continues to be debated, although the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of 1971 and 1973 denied several states the right to legislate limited financial support. Despite financial difficulties, private schools continue to serve an even greater educational sector.

"Private education appears to represent an increasing share of the American educational effort at the elementary levels," observed Secretary of Education T. H. Bell, when the results of a study were released in December of 1984. "Private school enrollment rose steadily over a recent three-year period while public school enrollment declined," the report said.

According to the survey, Statistics for 1983 showed a dramatic upswing in both the number of private schools and their enrollment. The survey was conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics and disclosed that 5.7 million students (12.6%) out of 45.2 million students in all elementary and secondary schools in the country were attending private schools in the Fall of 1983. The number of schools has also increased sharply. In 1980, there were 24,500 private schools (22.2%) of the total 110,400 elementary and secondary schools in the United States. In 1983, there were 27,700 private schools of the total 112,700 elementary and secondary schools (24.6%), or nearly one out of every four schools.

Private Schools as Partners in Education

In 1982, the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, in Washington, D.C., published Meeting Human Needs: Toward a New Public Policy. In the section on education, "Private Meets Public: An Examination of Contemporary Education," the authors state:

> The growth of private schooling in the face of public school decline is a challenge of such consequence that policy analysts, policy makers, and public school educators cannot afford to ignore it.

As enrollment data testifies, an increasing proportion of American parents supports private education.

Those who study the relationships between public and private education should keep two principles in mind. First, neither public nor private schools constitute homogeneous groups. Schools and school systems differ greatly within each sector. Problems will resolve themselves differently. Developments in one community may not parallel developments in another. Secondly, private schools are here to stay. They are part of the American Educational tradition, as strong as ever, and will be part of the future to an extent not yet determined. It is the hope of private school educators that their role in education is understood, appreciated and supported.

Number of Schools

In 1987-88, there were 7,601 elementary and 1,391 secondary Catholic schools in this country. School openings and closings for the last two years have been as follows:

	New Schools	Closings, Mergers	Net Decrease
1986-87			
Elementary	20	117	97
Secondary	4	25	21
1987-88			
Elementary	16	108	92
Secondary	7	25	18

In general, it is the smaller schools that have difficulties. Over 80% of the elementary schools closed or merged in 1987-88 had less than 200 pupils. All but one of the secondary schools had less than 150 pupils.

Catholic schools of the 1980's are different in some respects from those of past decades. In regard to management, administrative reviews of diocesan school systems have long been completed, and budget procedures are much more sophisticated than former times. The movement of people from city to suburbs has all but ended, a significant factor since Catholic schools were built mainly in the cities. Most important of all, Catholic parents and students continue to enthusiastically support Catholic schools. Proponents of Catholic education have borne higher tuitions and intensive fundraising efforts to retain schools.

Regional Changes

NCEA statistically divides the nation into the following six geographical regions:

New England-	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Mideast-	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
Great Lakes-	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
Plains-	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
Southeast-	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
West/Far West-	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Table No. 2 shows the percentage of schools in each region and what has happened in the past five years. The Mideast and Great Lakes regions comprise over 54% of the nation's Catholic schools, but they each have a slightly smaller percentage today than they did in 1983-84. The Plains and the West regions have a higher percentage today than they did in 1983-84.

Table No. 1
Elementary and Secondary Schools-by Region
1983-84 thru 1987-88

Elementary	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
New England	531	538	526	514	507
Mideast	2,287	2,269	2,235	2,201	2,179
Great Lakes	2,111	2,084	2,062	2,040	2,010
Plains	889	887	886	882	878
Southeast	854	852	841	834	823
West/Far West	1,245	1,246	1,240	1,222	1,204
United States	7,917	7,876	7,790	7,693	7,601
Secondary					
New England	124	121	119	118	117
Mideast	421	414	410	400	395
Great Lakes	309	305	301	300	295
Plains	165	163	162	161	156
Southeast	193	192	188	187	186
West/Far West	251	254	250	243	242
United States	1,463	1,449	1,430	1,409	1,391
All Schools					
New England	655	659	645	632	624
Mideast	2,708	2,683	2,645	2,601	2,574
Great Lakes	2,420	2,389	2,363	2,340	2,305
Plains	1,054	1,050	1,048	1,043	1,034
Southeast	1,047	1,044	1,029	1,021	1,009
West/Far West	1,496	1,500	1,490	1,465	1,446
United States	9,380	9,325	9,220	9,102	8,992

Table No. 2
Percentage of Schools-by Region
1983-84 and 1987-88

	Elementary		Secondary		All Schools	
	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88
New England	6.9%	6.7%	8.5%	8.4%	7.1%	7.0%
Mideast	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.8	28.6
Great Lakes	26.6	26.4	21.1	21.2	25.8	25.6
Plains	11.2	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.5
Southeast	10.8	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.2	11.2
West/Far West	15.7	15.8	17.1	17.4	15.9	16.1
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Types of Schools

Catholic schools can be classified according to ownership and administration. As Table 3 shows, most elementary schools are single-parish schools. Secondary schools are administered and financed in several ways: by a single parish, by several parishes, by the diocese, or by a particular religious community. The following compares the early Data Bank figures of 1970-71 with 1987-88:

	Elementary		Secondary	
	1970-71	1987-88	1970-71	1987-88
Single-Parish...	92.6%	86.6%	23.2%	14.4%
Inter-Parish....	3.5	7.6	11.6	11.7
Diocesan.....	0.3	2.0	26.3	34.4
Private.....	3.6	3.8	38.9	39.5
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although interparochial elementary schools have increased from 3.5% in 1970-71 to 7.6% in 1987-88, the single parish elementary school is still the norm, representing 86.6% of the total in 1987-88.

As for secondary schools, single-parish schools are a smaller percentage today (14.4%). Diocesan high schools comprise 34.4% of the total, but private high schools sponsored by religious communities continue to represent the largest number (549) and share (39.5%).

Location of Schools

Table 4 shows where Catholic schools are located. The following provides an overview of some of the percentage changes since 1970-71.

	Elementary		Secondary	
	1970-71	1987-88	1970-71	1987-88
Urban.....	46.3%	44.4%	54.2%	51.7%
Suburban...	24.4	30.9	25.5	31.1
Rural.....	29.3	24.7	20.3	17.2
Total....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The percentage of urban schools has decreased for elementary and secondary schools. The share of suburban schools has increased significantly. The percentage of rural schools has changed significantly on both the elementary and secondary levels. Rural schools face problems which do not lend themselves to solutions available to more populated areas, e.g., consolidations.

Enrollment By Grade Level

Catholic schools reflect a solidly distributed enrollment, but one affected by current population trends. Table 5 compares 1987-88 with 1982-83, and indicates that enrollments and percentages by grade level have varied greatly during the past five years. Kindergarten enrollment has actually increased, and grades 1-4 percentages compare favorably with 1982-83, but grades 5-8 pupils and percentages have fallen off significantly. Lower grade 9-10 percentages indicate that the population fall off has penetrated these levels.

Pre-school enrollments have increased dramatically during the past five years:

	1982-83	1987-88
Pre-Kindergarten	31,381	67,637
Kindergarten	174,548	199,359

Pre-Kindergarten enrollment has more than doubled since 1982-83. Kindergarten enrollment has increased about 25,000 pupils, or 14%.

Table No. 3
Types of Schools
1981-82 thru 1987-88

	1981-82		1986-87		1987-88	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parish	7,124	89.1	6,662	86.6	6,580	86.6
Inter-Parish	453	5.7	569	7.4	575	7.6
Diocesan	147	1.8	177	2.3	154	2.0
Private	272	3.4	285	3.7	292	3.8
Total	7,996	100.0	7,693	100.0	7,601	100.0%
Secondary						
Parish	324	21.6	231	16.4	201	14.4
Inter-Parish	155	10.4	134	9.5	163	11.7
Diocesan	480	32.0	489	34.7	478	34.4
Private	539	36.0	555	39.4	549	39.5
Total	1,498	100.0	1,409	100.0	1,391	100.0

Table No. 4
Location of Schools
1981-82 thru 1987-88

	1981-82		1986-87		1987-88	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban	3,598	45.0	3,416	44.4	3,371	44.4
Suburban	2,239	28.0	2,331	30.3	2,350	30.9
Rural	2,159	27.0	1,946	25.3	1,880	24.7
Total	7,996	100.0	7,693	100.0	7,601	100.0
Secondary						
Urban	764	51.0	748	53.1	719	51.7
Suburban	444	29.6	420	29.8	433	31.1
Rural	290	19.4	241	17.1	239	17.2
Total	1,498	100.0	1,409	100.0	1,391	100.0

Table No. 5
Enrollment by Grade Levels
1982-83 and 1987-88

	1982-83		1987-88		
Grade Level	Pupils	%	Pupils	%	87-88/82-83
Pre-School	31,381	1.4	67,637	3.4	215.5%
Elementary K-8	2,211,412	98.6	1,942,148	96.6	87.8
Pre-School/K-8	2,242,793	100.0	2,009,785	100.0	89.6%
Kindergarten	174,548	7.9	199,359	10.3	114.2
Grade 1	259,163	11.7	244,444	12.6	94.3
2	254,634	11.5	238,121	12.3	93.5
3	248,084	11.2	229,610	11.8	92.6
4	244,439	11.1	219,776	11.3	89.9
5	251,014	11.4	216,015	11.1	86.1
6	265,652	12.0	205,632	10.6	77.4
7	263,960	11.9	194,454	10.0	73.7
8 ...	249,918	11.3	194,737	10.0	75.5
Elementary K-8	2,211,412	98.6	1,942,148	96.6	87.8
Grade 9	214,179	26.9	168,098	24.7	78.5%
10	202,330	25.4	165,658	24.3	81.9
11	191,986	24.1	171,567	25.2	89.4
12	187,282	23.6	175,560	25.8	92.8
Secondary	795,282	100.0	680,883	100.0	85.6%

Student Enrollment

In 1987-88, Catholic K-12 enrollment was 2,623,000. Enrollments of the past five years are shown by region in Table No. 6. The following outline of selected Fall enrollments provides a brief history of Catholic elementary and secondary enrollments since 1940:

	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1940	2,035,000	361,000	2,396,000
1950	2,561,000	506,000	3,067,000
1960	4,373,000	880,000	5,253,000
1964	4,534,000	1,067,000	5,601,000
1970	3,355,000	1,008,000	4,363,000
1975	2,525,000	890,000	3,415,000
1980	2,269,000	837,000	3,106,000
1985	2,061,000	760,000	2,821,000
1986	1,998,000	728,000	2,726,000
1987	1,942,000	681,000	2,623,000

Catholic schools achieved their highest enrollment in the 1964-65 academic year. Compared to 1986-87, 1987-88 elementary enrollments have decreased 56,000 pupils (2.8%), secondary 47,000 pupils (6.5%), and combined enrollments 103,000 pupils (3.8%).

The enrollment decreases of the past few years are no doubt related to population trends, but it is difficult to determine the extent. As indicated earlier, the elementary school-age population (7-13) began to increase in 1985-86, but only the early grades have been affected thus far. School-age populations on the secondary level (14-17) are not expected to increase until 1991. Catholic high schools, like their public school counterparts, are facing a difficult enrollment period.

Enrollment Sizes

In regard to schools by enrollment size, Market Data Retrieval provides the following breakdowns:

	Elementary		Secondary	
Enrollment	1975-76	1986-87	1975-76	1986-87
Under 300	4,947	5,462	-	-
300-500	2,074	1,631	-	-
Over 500	1,308	600	-	-
Under 500	-	-	939	819
500-1000	-	-	525	433
Over 1000	-	-	183	157
Total	8,329	7,693	1,647	1,409

The number of elementary schools over 300 pupils has decreased greatly.

Catholicity

The percentage of non-Catholics has increased significantly since 1969-70, the first year in which this data was gathered:

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
1969-70	97.3%	2.7%
1983-84	88.9%	11.1%
1987-88	88.8%	11.2%

The percentage of non-Catholics is a little higher on the secondary level (13%), than it is on the elementary level (10.6%).

Table No. 6
Enrollment by Region-Thousands of Pupils
1983-84 thru 1987-88

Elementary	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
New England	143	138	132	126	119
Mideast	688	663	637	612	593
Great Lakes	572	557	543	529	512
Plains	196	192	189	187	186
Southeast	248	244	238	233	227
West/Far West	332	325	317	311	305
United States	2,179	2,119	2,056	1,998	1,942
Secondary					
New England	66	66	64	62	56
Mideast	257	255	246	234	222
Great Lakes	192	190	184	174	162
Plains	64	63	61	58	54
Southeast	88	88	86	83	78
West/Far West	123	122	121	117	109
United States	790	784	762	728	681
All Schools					
New England	209	204	196	188	175
Mideast	945	918	883	846	815
Great Lakes	764	747	727	703	674
Plains	260	255	250	245	240
Southeast	336	332	324	316	305
West/Far West	455	447	438	428	414
United States	2,969	2,903	2,818	2,726	2,623

Table No. 7
Enrollment by Region--by Percentages
1983-84 thru 1987-88

Elementary	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
New England	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%
Mideast	31.6	31.3	31.1	30.6	30.5
Great Lakes	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.4
Plains	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6
Southeast	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7
West/Far West	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.7
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Secondary					
New England	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%	8.2%
Mideast	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.1	32.6
Great Lakes	24.4	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8
Plains	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9
Southeast	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.5
West/Far West	15.5	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.0
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Schools					
New England	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.7%
Mideast	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.0	31.1
Great Lakes	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.7
Plains	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1
Southeast	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6
West/Far West	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Enrollment in Key States

As Table 8 shows, ten states account for over two-thirds of Catholic school enrollment. New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois and Ohio (the top five) comprise 47.6% of the enrollment. In many ways, this is merely a reflection of national statistics, since these five states plus Texas constitute the six most populous states, although in different order. These ten states generally dictate the national trends in Catholic education.

Each of the top ten decreased from 1986-87, but in varying degrees. The following states exceeded the national average (3.8%):

	Decrease	%
Massachusetts	7,400	7.6
Michigan	6,200	5.5
Wisconsin	5,000	5.5
New York	15,200	4.5

The following states decreased less than the national average:

	Decrease	%
California	3,700	1.5
Pennsylvania	7,700	2.9

Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, and Louisiana reflected the national average.

Enrollment in Key Dioceses

Catholic school enrollment is also concentrated in certain dioceses. Dioceses are larger than the metropolitan area providing the name, but most of the enrollment in these twenty actually does come from the major city and immediate suburbs of that area. The twenty largest dioceses serve 50% of the total enrollment in Catholic elementary and secondary schools. They too reflect and determine the national trends. In 1987-88, the 53,900 decrease in these dioceses was 52% of the national 103,000 decrease. It is extremely important to point out that about one-half of all Catholic school pupils are located in twenty metropolitan areas pivotal to the American culture. These dioceses have been entwined with the social, economic, and cultural developments of large urban areas since the turn of the century, and will continue to be a significant influence as current changes take place.

Boston (5,700), Chicago (5,600) and Cleveland (5,100) lost the most pupils. The largest percentage loss was Boston (8.8%), the lowest in Los Angeles (only 1,600 pupils) 1.5%, and St. Louis (only 1,000) 1.6%. The other dioceses fluctuated widely, both above and below the national average (3.8%). The twenty averaged a 3.9% loss. In 1981-82, six dioceses reported enrollment increases. Since 1983-84, with very few exceptions, major states and dioceses have reported at least some reduction in enrollment.

Table No. 8
Student Enrollment—Ten Largest States
1985-86 to 1987-88

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. New York.....	352,900	336,000	320,800
2. Pennsylvania.....	278,100	268,900	261,200
3. California.....	250,600	246,200	242,500
4. Illinois.....	253,500	243,600	234,600
5. Ohio.....	204,100	198,400	190,500
6. New Jersey.....	165,600	159,200	153,200
7. Michigan.....	118,800	113,600	107,400
8. Louisiana.....	105,700	100,600	96,100
9. Massachusetts....	99,900	97,100	89,700
10. Wisconsin.....	93,300	91,300	86,300
Largest States.	1,922,300	1,854,900	1,782,300
United States..	2,818,300	2,726,000	2,623,000
Percent.....	68.2%	68.0%	67.9%

Table No. 9
Student Enrollment—Twenty Largest Dioceses
1985-86 to 1987-88

Diocese	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Chicago.....	170,200	162,100	156,500
2. Philadelphia.....	151,300	146,600	142,100
3. New York.....	118,000	114,800	110,800
4. Los Angeles.....	106,600	105,600	104,000
5. Brooklyn.....	98,000	92,900	88,900
6. Cleveland.....	75,200	73,900	68,800
7. Detroit.....	75,700	72,800	67,900
8. Newark.....	69,100	66,100	64,200
9. St. Louis.....	63,100	61,900	60,900
10. Boston.....	66,600	64,600	58,900
11. New Orleans.....	59,500	57,800	54,800
12. Cincinnati.....	53,800	53,000	51,800
13. Milwaukee.....	46,800	45,800	43,300
14. Rockville Centre...	42,600	40,300	38,900
15. Pittsburgh.....	41,200	39,300	38,200
16. Baltimore.....	37,700	35,800	34,100
17. St.Paul-Minneapolis	36,900	35,300	33,500
18. Buffalo.....	35,100	33,300	31,800
19. Washington, D.C....	33,300	32,100	31,600
20. Toledo.....	33,500	31,700	30,800
Largest Dioceses...	1,413,800	1,365,700	1,311,800
United States.....	2,818,300	2,726,000	2,623,000
Percent.....	50.2%	50.1%	50.0%

Ethnic Minorities

The role and contribution of Catholic schools in ethnic minority education has been and remains extremely important on the elementary and secondary school level. Most Catholic schools were built in the major cities, and the large dioceses have made an outstanding effort to keep urban schools open. The rural schools, not the urban, have closed at the faster rate.

Efforts by Catholic schools to help minority education have been complicated by the explosion of many factors within the Catholic school system, i.e., the large declines in the number of religious community members, inflation, the increase in lay teacher salaries, the movement of so many people to the suburbs in the 1960's. Through it all, however, statistics indicate that Catholic schools remain integrally involved with minority education and with urban problems in this country.

Minority Enrollment Trends

As Tables 10 and 11 show, the percentage of ethnic minority students in Catholic elementary and secondary schools combined has increased from 10.8% in 1970-71 to 22.4% in 1987-88. The following outlines these increases:

	Minority Enrollments		
	1970-71	1980-81	1987-88
Hispanic....	216,500	256,000	256,300
Black.....	209,500	252,900	234,300
Asian.....	23,500	52,100	86,700
Indian.....	20,400	9,700	9,200
Total....	469,900	570,700	586,500

Hispanic and Black students together constitute 84% of the minority students in Catholic schools. The number of Asian American students has increased dramatically. The number of American Indian students has declined.

It is noteworthy that, despite the fact that total Catholic school enrollment had declined 1,740,000 pupils (40%) since 1970-71, the number of ethnic minority students has increased by 25%. Hispanic students in Catholic schools are about 97% Catholic. Black students are 64% non-Catholic.

Comparison of Elementary and Secondary Ethnic Enrollment

Of the 586,500 students from major ethnic minorities in 1987-88, about 450,800 were in elementary schools and 135,700 in high schools. The following compares 1980-81 and 1987-88:

	Elementary		Secondary	
	1980-81	1987-88	1980-81	1987-88
Hispanic....	199,300	197,500	56,700	58,800
Black.....	200,300	181,100	52,600	53,200
Asian.....	42,000	65,400	10,100	21,300
Indian.....	7,300	6,800	2,400	2,400
Total....	448,900	450,800	121,800	135,700

Catholic elementary schools have 74% of the Catholic school enrollment and 77% of the minority students.

Table No. 10
Catholic School Enrollment--by Ethnic Background
1970-71, 1980-81, 1986-87, 1987-88

Elementary	1970-71	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Black Americans	172,000	200,300	187,900	181,100
Hispanic Americans	177,900	199,300	201,900	197,500
Asian Americans	18,300	42,000	61,900	65,400
American Indians	18,000	7,300	6,700	6,800
All Others	2,969,300	1,820,400	1,540,200	1,491,400
Total	3,355,500	2,269,300	1,998,600	1,942,200
Secondary				
Black Americans	37,500	52,600	56,300	53,200
Hispanic Americans	38,600	56,700	59,400	58,800
Asian Americans	5,200	10,100	20,200	21,300
American Indians	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,400
All Others	924,400	715,200	588,900	545,200
Total	1,008,100	837,000	727,400	680,900
All Schools				
Black Americans	209,500	252,900	244,200	234,300
Hispanic Americans	216,500	256,000	261,300	256,300
Asian Americans	23,500	52,100	82,100	86,700
American Indians	20,400	9,700	9,300	9,200
All Others	3,893,700	2,535,600	2,129,100	2,036,600
Total	4,363,600	3,106,300	2,726,000	2,623,100

Table No. 11
Catholic School Ethnic Enrollment--by Percentages
1970-71, 1980-81, 1986-87, 1987-88

Elementary	1970-71	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Black Americans	5.1%	8.8%	9.4%	9.3%
Hispanic Americans	5.3	8.8	10.1	10.2
Asian Americans	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.4
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
All Others	88.6	80.2	77.1	76.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Secondary				
Black Americans	3.7%	6.3%	7.7%	7.8%
Hispanic Americans	3.8	6.8	8.2	8.6
Asian Americans	0.5	1.2	2.8	3.1
American Indians	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
All Others	91.8	85.4	81.0	80.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Schools				
Black Americans	4.8%	8.1%	8.9%	8.9%
Hispanic Americans	5.0	8.3	9.6	9.8
Asian Americans	0.5	1.7	3.0	3.3
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
All Others	89.2	81.6	78.2	77.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Total Staff and Pupil/Teacher Ratios

In 1987-88, the total full-time teaching staff in Catholic elementary and secondary schools was 139,887 (Table 12). There are about 93,200 elementary and 46,700 secondary teachers. Despite the loss of enrollment, the professional staff continued to increase until 1985-86. The following provides an overview of national Catholic school pupil/ teacher ratios since the higher enrollment levels of a generation ago.

	National Pupil/Teacher Ratio	
	Elementary	Secondary
1968-69....	31.3	19.2
1978-79....	24.0	17.2
1987-88....	20.8	14.6

The pupil/teacher ratio in elementary schools has decreased from 31 students per full-time teacher in 1968-69 to about 21. The secondary school ratio was a respectable 19.2 in 1968-69, and has lowered to 14.6 in 1987-88. These lower ratios reflect in great part the efforts of Catholic schools to improve staff and class sizes.

Change From Religious to Lay Staff

We have described changes regarding the number of schools and the enrollment, but the most radical changes have probably been with professional staff and administration. As Table 14 shows, lay teachers continue to replace sisters, brothers, and priests. This shift from religious to lay staff actually began in the 1950's and was a pre-Vatican II phenomenon. Looking at the last twenty years or so, the percentage of lay staff changed from 45.4% in 1968-69 to 84.1% in 1987-88 on the elementary level, and from 41.3% to 79.5% on the secondary level. The dedicated and committed response of the lay staff to the challenges facing education in our schools, both elementary and secondary, is most encouraging for the future of Catholic Education.

Table No. 12
Full-Time Teaching Staff
1983-84 thru 1987-88

Elementary	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Sisters.....	20,399	19,511	17,799	15,902	14,464
Male Religious	508	530	484	436	343
Lay Teachers..	77,684	79,779	78,458	77,216	78,392
Total..	98,591	99,820	96,741	93,554	93,199
Secondary					
Sisters.....	7,728	7,328	6,934	6,306	5,773
Male Religious	4,683	4,608	4,334	4,087	3,769
Lay Teachers..	35,911	38,132	38,585	37,983	37,146
Total..	48,322	50,068	49,853	48,376	46,688
All Schools					
Sisters.....	28,127	26,839	24,733	22,208	20,237
Male Religious	5,191	5,138	4,818	4,523	4,112
Lay Teachers..	113,595	117,911	117,043	115,199	115,538
Total..	146,913	149,888	146,594	141,930	139,887

Table No. 13
Full-Time Teaching Staff--by Percentages
1983-84 thru 1987-88

Elementary	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Sisters.....	20.7%	19.6%	18.4%	17.0%	15.5%
Male Religious	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Lay Teachers..	78.8	79.9	81.1	82.5	84.1
Total..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Secondary					
Sisters.....	16.0%	14.6%	13.9%	13.0%	12.4%
Male Religious	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1
Lay Teachers..	74.3	76.2	77.4	78.5	79.5
Total..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Schools					
Sisters.....	19.2%	17.9%	16.9%	15.6%	14.5%
Male Religious	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9
Lay Teachers..	77.3	78.7	79.8	81.2	82.6
Total..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 14
Percentages of Lay/Religious Teachers
1968-69 to 1987-88

	Elementary			Secondary		
	Staff	Religious	Lay	Staff	Religious	Lay
1968-69..	115,600	54.6%	45.4%	51,900	58.7%	41.3%
1972-73..	105,400	42.2	57.8	50,600	46.1	53.9
1976-77..	100,000	33.9	66.1	50,600	36.7	63.3
1980-81..	96,700	25.8	74.2	49,000	29.5	70.5
1982-83..	97,400	22.7	77.3	49,100	26.5	73.5
1984-85..	99,800	20.1	79.9	50,100	23.8	76.2
1986-87..	93,600	17.5	82.5	48,400	21.5	78.5
1987-88..	93,200	15.9	84.1	46,700	20.5	79.5

DATA BANK CHART
ACADEMIC YEAR: 87-88

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (NCEA)
Summary Report of Basic School Statistics
Schools - Enrollment - Full-Time Teachers
Sorted by Region, State, and Diocese

STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	
CONNECTICUT	153	30	183	32,536	16,599	49,135	338	0	1,329	1,667	143	98	1,020	1,261	2,928
BRIDGEPORT	43	11	54	10,062	5,412	15,474	108	0	426	534	45	33	349	427	961
HARTFORD	89	14	103	18,687	8,237	26,924	163	0	735	898	70	40	487	597	1,495
NORWICH	21	5	26	3,787	2,950	6,737	67	0	168	235	28	25	184	237	472
MAINE	21	3	24	4,549	914	5,463	70	0	204	274	13	13	45	71	345
PORTLAND	21	3	24	4,549	914	5,463	70	0	204	274	13	13	45	71	345
MASSACHUSETTS	225	64	289	59,358	30,308	89,666	604	4	2,073	2,681	293	116	1,586	1,995	4,676
BOSTON	144	48	192	38,475	20,394	58,869	390	4	1,303	1,697	172	78	1,082	1,332	3,029
FALL RIVER	24	4	28	5,960	2,925	8,885	49	0	221	270	51	9	161	221	491
SPRINGFIELD	33	4	37	9,295	3,013	12,308	98	0	341	439	45	7	127	179	618
WORCESTER	24	8	32	5,628	3,976	9,604	67	0	208	275	25	22	216	263	538
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	6	43	6,590	2,165	8,755	77	1	265	343	20	8	125	153	496
MANCHESTER	37	6	43	6,590	2,165	8,755	77	1	265	343	20	8	125	153	496
RHODE ISLAND	60	11	71	13,942	5,198	19,140	146	2	533	681	44	69	296	409	1,090
PROVIDENCE	60	11	71	13,942	5,198	19,140	146	2	533	681	44	69	296	409	1,090
VERMONT	11	3	14	2,030	901	2,931	34	3	87	124	6	1	53	60	184
BURLINGTON	11	3	14	2,030	901	2,931	34	3	87	124	6	1	53	60	184
NEW ENGLAND	507	117	624	119,005	56,085	175,090	1,269	10	4,491	5,770	519	305	3,125	3,949	9,719
DELAWARE	29	7	36	9,388	4,278	13,666	62	0	335	397	40	28	223	291	688
WILMINGTON	29	7	36	9,388	4,278	13,666	62	0	335	397	40	28	223	291	688
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	85	25	110	22,147	9,481	31,628	157	7	936	1,100	58	75	899	1,032	2,132
WASHINGTON	85	25	110	22,147	9,481	31,628	157	7	936	1,100	58	75	899	1,032	2,132
MARYLAND	85	24	109	23,660	10,438	34,098	178	5	988	1,171	107	76	637	820	1,991
BALTIMORE	85	24	109	23,660	10,438	34,098	178	5	988	1,171	107	76	637	820	1,991
NEW JERSEY	425	84	509	108,615	44,765	153,180	1,091	24	3,687	4,802	432	261	2,448	3,141	7,943
CAMDEN	64	11	75	16,588	6,974	23,562	186	1	560	747	33	35	333	401	1,148
METUCHEN	44	9	53	12,271	4,455	16,726	131	0	570	701	49	32	264	345	1,046
NEWARK	188	40	228	45,157	19,070	64,227	345	20	1,055	1,420	184	142	1,035	1,361	2,781
PATERSON	67	13	80	14,282	5,098	19,380	174	3	648	825	70	36	266	372	1,197
TRENTON	62	11	73	20,117	9,168	29,285	255	0	854	1,109	96	16	550	662	1,771
NEW YORK	847	145	992	233,124	87,714	320,838	1,983	87	9,303	11,373	1,148	630	4,288	6,066	17,439
ALBANY	53	11	64	10,480	3,303	13,783	87	0	440	527	33	35	204	272	799
BROOKLYN	170	22	192	65,559	23,298	88,857	457	30	2,247	2,734	298	115	1,120	1,533	4,267
BUFFALO	119	18	137	24,244	7,512	31,756	278	2	1,282	1,562	96	60	373	529	2,091
NEW YORK	261	61	322	77,561	33,189	110,750	639	41	2,792	3,472	381	232	1,563	2,176	5,648
OGDENSBURG	25	3	28	4,437	766	5,203	57	1	199	257	15	12	41	68	325
ROCHESTER	71	8	79	14,661	4,725	19,386	65	0	732	797	63	53	269	385	1,182
ROCKVILLE CENTRE	90	15	105	26,680	12,256	38,936	275	2	1,214	1,491	223	103	568	894	2,385
SYRACUSE	58	7	65	9,502	2,665	12,167	125	11	397	533	39	20	150	209	742
PENNSYLVANIA	708	110	818	196,165	65,071	261,236	2,048	8	6,823	8,879	790	370	2,735	3,895	12,774
ALLENTOWN	64	9	73	13,580	3,971	17,551	164	0	474	638	73	37	141	251	889
ALTOONA-JOHNSTOWN	35	3	38	6,719	1,394	8,113	68	0	262	310	12	6	96	114	424
ERIE	47	9	56	12,139	3,304	15,443	99	0	554	653	26	21	232	279	932
GREENSBURG	45	2	47	7,408	1,160	8,568	94	0	349	443	7	4	61	72	515
HARRISBURG	50	10	60	11,141	3,994	15,135	129	0	424	553	78	16	225	319	872
PHILADELPHIA	271	51	322	101,512	40,571	142,083	1,077	6	3,046	4,129	438	247	1,477	2,162	6,291
PITTSBURGH	135	16	151	31,489	6,734	38,223	238	1	1,313	1,552	71	24	319	414	1,966
SCRANTON	61	10	71	12,177	3,943	16,120	199	1	401	601	85	15	184	284	885
MID EAST	2,179	395	2,574	592,899	221,747	814,646	5,519	131	22,072	27,722	2,575	1,440	11,230	15,245	42,967
ILLINOIS	610	95	705	172,785	61,856	234,641	929	8	7,180	8,117	486	372	3,173	4,031	12,148
BELLEVILLE	47	5	52	8,375	1,982	10,357	28	0	372	400	17	10	107	134	534
CHICAGO	347	57	404	112,192	44,327	156,519	617	4	4,526	5,147	390	281	2,217	2,888	8,035
JOLIET	60	9	69	16,758	6,004	22,762	80	1	652	733	24	30	304	358	1,091
PEORIA	51	8	59	12,158	3,079	15,237	88	2	652	742	21	25	207	253	995
ROCKFORD	44	8	52	10,661	3,741	14,402	40	0	419	459	14	21	197	232	691
SPRINGFIELD	61	8	69	12,641	2,723	15,364	76	1	559	636	20	5	141	166	802
INDIANA	190	23	213	43,339	11,625	54,964	200	3	1,875	2,078	79	50	658	787	2,865
EVANSVILLE	28	5	33	5,248	1,743	6,991	43	0	250	293	19	4	110	133	426
FORT WAYNE-SOUTH BEND	42	4	46	10,665	2,679	13,344	37	1	430	468	7	6	150	163	631
GARY	35	3	38	9,253	2,293	11,546	43	0	367	410	11	17	121	149	559
INDIANAPOLIS	65	9	74	14,711	4,582	19,293	58	1	684	743	40	19	245	304	1,047
LAFAYETTE	20	2	22	3,462	328	3,790	19	1	144	164	2	4	32	38	202
MICHIGAN	324	59	383	79,972	27,393	107,365	486	1	3,176	3,663	167	77	1,449	1,693	5,356
DETROIT	155	39	194	48,051	19,888	67,939	318	1	1,856	2,175	134	60	1,046	1,240	3,415
GAYLORD	19	4	23	3,041	579	3,620	20	0	100	120	4	0	41	45	165
GRAND RAPIDS	46	4	50	7,980	2,163	10,143	47	0	328	375	5	1	92	98	473
KALAMAZOO	21	3	24	4,094	775	4,869	20	0	182	202	4	4	51	59	261
LANSING	41	6	47	9,916	3,158	13,074	41	0	396	437	13	10	163	186	623
MARQUETTE	10	0	10	1,820	0	1,820	9	0	85	94	0	0	0	0	94
SAGINAW	32	3	35	5,070	830	5,900	31	0	229	260	7	2	56	65	325
OHIO	493	86	579	142,870	47,668	190,538	1,002	14	5,852	6,868	368	183	2,706	3,257	10,125
CINCINNATI	117	22	139	37,166	14,627	51,793	191	8	1,495	1,694	73	50	721	844	2,538
CLEVELAND	159	26	185	52,198	16,574	68,772	427	3	2,011	2,441	172	77	876	1,125	3,566
COLUMBUS	52	14	66	13,500	5,048	18,548	35	0	510	545	12	5	270	287	832
STEUBENVILLE	18	3	21	2,815	855	3,670	35	1	146	182	8	8	63	79	261
TOLEDO	92	15	107	23,419	7,405	30,824	229	2	1,141	1,372	87	30	612	729	2,101
YOUNGSTOWN	55	6	61	13,772	3,159	16,931	85	0	549	634	16	13	164	193	827
WISCONSIN	393	32	425	72,907	13,351	86,258	544	8	3,296	3,848	95	65	738	898	4,746
GREEN BAY	91	9	100	15,752	2,616	18,368	137	0	708	845	19	17	153	189	1,034
LA CROSSE	75	7	82	11,265	2,026	13,291	72	2	540	614	14	13	121	148	762
MADISON	46	2	48	7,504	735	8,239	49	0	344	393	5	0	47	52	445
MILWAUKEE	161	13	174	35,413	7,932	43,345	254	6	1,542	1,802	57	35	416	508	2,310
SUPERIOR	20	1	21	2,973	42	3,015	32	0	162	194	0	0	1	1	195

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STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	
GREAT LAKES	**2,010**	**295**	**2,305**	**511,873**	**161,893**	**673,766**	**3,161**	**54**	**21,379**	**24,574**	**1,195**	**767**	**8,724**	**10,666**	**35,240**
IOWA	135	29	164	29,836	8,926	38,762	214	16	1,337	1,567	65	52	540	657	2,224
DAVENPORT	24	7	31	4,310	1,233	5,543	25	3	179	207	12	2	86	100	307
DES MOINES	20	2	22	4,213	1,614	5,827	20	0	222	242	4	7	84	95	337
DUBUQUE	57	11	68	13,877	3,476	17,353	97	0	585	682	22	14	219	255	937
SIOUX CITY	34	9	43	7,436	2,603	10,039	72	13	351	436	27	29	151	207	643
KANSAS CITY	40	7	47	9,561	2,845	12,406	61	1	442	504	12	7	175	196	698
SALINA	12	5	17	1,943	615	2,558	14	0	74	88	4	4	44	52	140
WICHITA	32	4	36	6,515	1,547	8,062	54	3	284	341	12	4	98	114	455
MINNESOTA	220	23	243	44,563	9,555	54,118	280	9	2,199	2,488	47	40	620	707	3,195
CROOKSTON	11	1	12	1,560	113	1,673	13	1	71	85	0	0	9	9	94
DULUTH	14	0	14	1,814	0	1,814	14	0	94	108	0	0	0	0	108
NEW ULM	25	3	28	3,688	468	4,156	31	7	205	243	2	3	46	51	294
ST. CLOUD	36	3	39	6,547	773	7,320	49	1	334	384	6	12	68	86	470
ST. PAUL/MINNEAPOLIS	111	12	123	26,274	7,201	33,475	138	0	1,300	1,438	37	24	428	489	1,927
WINONA	23	4	27	4,680	1,000	5,680	35	0	195	230	2	1	69	72	302
MISSOURI	276	44	320	62,769	20,491	83,260	380	8	2,844	3,232	162	121	1,159	1,442	4,674
JEFFERSON CITY	35	2	37	5,630	758	6,388	31	3	265	299	4	5	40	49	348
KANSAS CITY/ST. JOSEPH	41	8	49	9,009	3,628	12,637	37	3	486	526	42	22	190	254	780
SPRINGFIELD/CAPE GIRARDAU	23	3	26	2,708	662	3,370	18	0	138	156	3	0	39	42	198
ST. LOUIS	177	31	208	45,422	15,443	60,865	294	2	1,955	2,251	113	94	890	1,097	3,348
NEBRASKA	92	33	125	19,432	7,173	26,605	125	8	833	966	52	67	494	613	1,579
GRAND ISLAND	7	7	14	1,266	662	1,928	7	1	50	58	3	3	81	87	145
LINCOLN	23	6	29	4,431	1,144	5,575	49	4	180	233	13	12	79	104	337
OMAHA	62	20	82	13,735	5,367	19,102	69	3	603	675	36	52	334	422	1,097
NORTH DAKOTA	32	6	38	5,085	1,369	6,454	22	0	246	268	9	8	97	114	382
BISMARCK	18	4	22	2,755	977	3,732	13	0	122	135	6	3	68	77	212
FARGO	14	2	16	2,330	392	2,722	9	0	124	133	3	5	29	37	170
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	5	32	4,549	1,377	5,926	49	6	226	281	15	11	81	107	388
RAPID CITY	3	2	5	718	386	1,104	10	0	37	47	8	7	14	29	76
SIOUX FALLS	24	3	27	3,831	991	4,822	39	6	189	234	7	4	67	78	312
PLAINS	**878**	**156**	**1,034**	**185,709**	**53,898**	**239,607**	**1,209**	**53**	**8,555**	**9,817**	**378**	**314**	**3,308**	**4,000**	**13,817**
ALABAMA	50	6	56	10,717	2,688	13,405	80	6	520	606	14	9	166	189	795
BIRMINGHAM	24	3	27	4,573	1,023	5,596	36	2	247	285	11	4	59	74	359
MOBILE	26	3	29	6,144	1,665	7,809	44	4	273	321	3	5	107	115	436
ARKANSAS	34	6	40	5,570	1,752	7,322	49	12	257	318	3	19	87	109	427
LITTLE ROCK	34	6	40	5,570	1,752	7,322	49	12	257	318	3	19	87	109	427
FLORIDA	154	31	185	47,776	18,571	66,347	212	11	2,062	2,285	66	74	994	1,134	3,419
MIAMI	53	12	65	18,761	9,013	27,774	71	2	819	892	31	40	476	547	1,439
ORLANDO	25	4	29	7,084	1,733	8,817	28	0	287	315	0	0	76	76	391
PALM BEACH	16	4	20	4,522	2,593	7,115	15	0	164	179	14	13	135	162	341
PENSACOLA/TALLAHASSEE	9	1	10	2,121	381	2,502	14	0	100	114	4	0	24	28	142
ST. AUGUSTINE	15	2	17	4,727	1,211	5,938	25	0	201	226	3	1	58	62	288
ST. PETERSBURG	28	5	33	8,366	2,633	11,019	50	9	377	436	10	16	171	197	633
VENICE	8	3	11	2,175	1,007	3,182	9	0	114	123	4	4	54	62	185
GEORGIA	30	7	37	9,342	3,750	13,092	58	0	378	436	15	24	228	267	703
ATLANTA	14	2	16	4,768	1,699	6,467	27	0	214	241	4	11	122	137	378
SAVANNAH	16	5	21	4,574	2,051	6,625	31	0	164	195	11	13	106	130	325
KENTUCKY	146	26	172	33,035	11,053	44,088	146	4	1,496	1,646	84	54	593	731	2,377
COVINGTON	50	11	61	10,674	3,183	13,857	77	0	437	514	35	7	203	245	759
LOUISVILLE	73	11	84	17,747	6,671	24,418	45	4	859	908	44	28	336	408	1,316
OWENSBORO	23	4	27	4,614	1,199	5,813	24	0	200	224	5	19	54	78	302
LOUISIANA	194	59	253	71,680	24,469	96,149	316	31	3,145	3,492	150	111	1,632	1,893	5,385
ALEXANDRIA	9	3	12	2,349	556	2,905	21	3	105	129	4	5	47	56	185
BATON ROUGE	29	8	37	11,673	2,801	14,474	33	5	535	573	12	5	175	192	765
HOUMA-THIBODAUX	12	3	15	3,830	1,061	4,891	6	1	174	181	3	8	85	96	277
LAFAYETTE	32	12	44	9,719	2,848	12,567	41	1	470	512	18	3	196	217	729
LAKE CHARLES	9	2	11	2,500	506	3,006	7	0	137	144	2	3	42	47	191
NEW ORLEANS	90	28	118	39,035	15,804	54,839	186	18	1,591	1,795	106	87	1,022	1,215	3,010
SHREVEPORT	13	3	16	2,574	893	3,467	22	3	133	158	5	0	65	70	228
MISSISSIPPI	32	9	41	7,678	1,911	9,589	62	4	358	424	13	15	161	189	613
BILOXI	15	5	20	3,573	1,090	4,663	28	3	172	203	5	13	78	96	299
JACKSON	17	4	21	4,105	821	4,926	34	1	186	221	8	2	83	93	314
NORTH CAROLINA	32	3	35	7,087	1,118	8,205	65	2	314	381	14	1	73	88	469
CHARLOTTE	15	2	17	3,618	858	4,476	28	0	173	201	10	1	54	65	266
RALEIGH	17	1	18	3,469	260	3,729	37	2	141	180	4	0	19	23	203
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	4	30	4,693	1,306	5,999	53	2	288	343	10	3	80	93	436
CHARLESTON	26	4	30	4,693	1,306	5,999	53	2	288	343	10	3	80	93	436
TENNESSEE	39	11	50	9,343	4,254	13,597	51	0	475	526	27	23	302	352	878
MEMPHIS	14	6	20	4,089	2,250	6,339	18	0	211	229	14	16	140	170	399
NASHVILLE	25	5	30	5,254	2,004	7,258	33	0	264	297	13	7	162	182	479
VIRGINIA	54	15	69	15,528	5,541	21,069	89	0	679	768	49	21	342	412	1,180
ARLINGTON	29	5	34	9,192	3,441	12,633	49	0	383	432	22	19	199	240	672
RICHMOND	25	10	35	6,336	2,100	8,436	40	0	296	336	27	2	143	172	508
WEST VIRGINIA	32	9	41	5,290	1,537	6,827	55	3	235	293	16	2	138	156	449
WHEELING-CHARLESTON	32	9	41	5,290	1,537	6,827	55	3	235	293	16	2	138	156	449
SOUTH EAST	**823**	**186**	**1,009**	**227,739**	**77,950**	**305,689**	**1,236**	**75**	**10,207**	**11,518**	**461**	**356**	**4,796**	**5,613**	**17,131**
ALASKA	4	1	5	724	169	893	11	1	29	41	0	0	11	11	52
ANCHORAGE	2	0	2	276	0	276	3	0	11	14	0	0	0	0	14
FAIRBANKS	1	1	2	358	169	527	5	1	13	19	0	0	11	11	30
JUNEAU	1	0	1	90	0	90	3	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	8

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STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	ELEM	SEC	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOTAL	
ARIZONA	41	10	51	11,522	4,668	16,190	103	2	418	523	22	34	205	261	784
PHOENIX	24	6	30	7,036	3,255	10,291	52	2	271	325	9	26	143	178	503
TUSCON	17	4	21	4,486	1,413	5,899	51	0	147	198	13	8	62	83	281
CALIFORNIA	605	125	730	172,984	69,483	242,467	1,076	13	5,566	6,653	380	338	3,538	4,256	10,909
FRESNO	23	2	25	5,309	1,049	6,358	28	2	171	201	3	4	56	63	264
LOS ANGELES	230	58	288	70,281	33,729	104,010	445	3	2,041	2,489	219	148	1,569	1,936	4,425
MONTEREY	14	5	19	3,323	1,222	4,545	30	2	92	124	5	5	133	143	267
OAKLAND	56	10	66	15,055	5,855	20,910	66	3	504	573	25	34	317	376	949
ORANGE	36	6	42	12,901	4,160	17,061	84	0	428	512	18	21	238	277	789
SACRAMENTO	44	7	51	10,995	3,351	14,346	41	0	372	413	14	27	182	223	636
SAN BERNARDINO	32	2	34	8,084	1,053	9,137	51	0	245	296	5	4	56	65	361
SAN DIEGO	45	5	50	11,364	3,065	14,429	91	0	464	555	14	14	161	189	744
SAN FRANCISCO	70	17	87	21,133	8,441	29,574	145	1	721	867	61	43	473	577	1,444
SAN JOSE	30	6	36	8,589	4,691	13,280	48	0	277	325	4	25	203	232	557
SANTA ROSA	13	5	18	2,912	1,761	4,673	32	2	143	177	8	8	96	112	289
STOCKTON	12	2	14	3,038	1,106	4,144	13	0	108	121	4	5	54	63	184
COLORADO	48	8	56	10,765	2,201	12,966	60	2	524	586	11	12	128	151	737
COLORADO SPRINGS	5	0	5	943	0	943	10	0	57	67	0	0	0	0	67
DENVER	37	6	43	8,806	2,066	10,872	41	2	404	447	7	12	117	136	583
PUEBLO	6	2	8	1,016	135	1,151	9	0	63	72	4	0	11	15	87
HAWAII	29	8	37	9,270	3,336	12,606	70	1	327	398	17	17	220	254	652
HONOLULU	29	8	37	9,270	3,336	12,606	70	1	327	398	17	17	220	254	652
IDAHO	13	1	14	1,862	356	2,218	6	1	82	89	1	2	21	24	113
BOISE	13	1	14	1,862	356	2,218	6	1	82	89	1	2	21	24	113
MONTANA	18	4	22	2,559	822	3,381	29	3	138	170	7	2	62	71	241
GREAT FALLS	14	2	16	1,911	460	2,371	22	3	114	139	2	1	37	40	179
HELENA	4	2	6	648	362	1,010	7	0	24	31	5	1	25	31	62
NEW MEXICO	35	7	42	6,898	1,635	8,533	88	5	280	373	24	13	90	127	500
GALLUP	10	3	13	1,583	153	1,736	31	0	54	85	12	1	19	32	117
LA CRUSES	5	0	5	653	18	671	8	2	33	43	0	0	7	7	50
SANTA FE	20	4	24	4,662	1,464	6,126	49	3	193	245	12	12	64	88	333
NEVADA	11	3	14	3,104	1,344	4,448	15	2	119	136	5	7	72	84	220
RENO/LAS VEGAS	11	3	14	3,104	1,344	4,448	15	2	119	136	5	7	72	84	220
OKLAHOMA	28	4	32	5,305	1,942	7,247	47	2	261	310	9	14	112	135	445
OKLAHOMA CITY	16	2	18	2,810	871	3,681	28	0	124	152	6	1	51	58	210
TULSA	12	2	14	2,495	1,071	3,566	19	2	137	158	3	13	61	77	235
OREGON	46	9	55	7,697	2,383	10,080	57	0	322	379	16	20	123	159	538
BAKER	4	1	5	828	115	943	2	0	63	65	2	0	7	9	54
PORTLAND	42	8	50	6,869	2,268	9,137	55	0	279	334	14	20	116	150	484
TEXAS	231	49	280	51,856	13,923	65,779	415	6	2,743	3,164	129	106	986	1,221	4,385
AMARILLO	8	1	9	1,166	65	1,231	21	0	54	75	3	0	5	8	83
AUSTIN	17	2	19	2,935	421	3,356	14	0	241	255	1	0	29	30	285
BEAUMONT	8	1	9	1,570	524	2,094	18	0	115	133	1	0	33	34	167
BROWNSVILLE	7	2	9	1,902	499	2,401	10	0	86	96	6	6	41	53	149
CORPUS CHRISTI	26	3	29	5,021	812	5,833	70	3	195	268	13	1	59	73	341
DALLAS	29	8	37	8,117	2,655	10,772	56	1	393	450	11	19	210	240	690
EL PASO	12	3	15	3,077	993	4,070	15	0	137	152	10	5	42	57	209
FORT WORTH	13	4	17	3,478	1,168	4,646	13	2	194	209	11	21	133	165	374
GALVESTON-HOUSTON	46	9	55	9,709	3,246	12,955	69	0	596	665	33	24	208	265	930
LUBBOCK	3	0	3	463	16	459	3	0	30	33	0	0	6	6	39
SAN ANGELO	3	1	4	677	13	690	5	0	32	37	0	0	6	6	43
SAN ANTONIO	42	10	52	10,634	2,890	13,524	90	0	475	565	33	30	162	225	790
TYLER	5	1	6	771	115	886	6	0	78	84	0	0	13	13	97
VICTORIA	12	4	16	2,356	506	2,862	25	0	117	142	7	0	39	46	188
UTAH	10	2	12	2,330	1,105	3,435	12	0	67	79	1	8	59	68	147
SALT LAKE CITY	10	2	12	2,330	1,105	3,435	12	0	67	79	1	8	59	68	147
WASHINGTON	79	10	89	17,103	5,800	22,903	76	2	765	843	22	34	322	378	1,221
SEATTLE	55	8	63	12,993	4,782	17,775	44	0	577	621	17	17	265	299	920
SPOKANE	17	2	19	2,778	1,018	3,796	26	2	131	159	5	17	57	79	238
YAKIMA	7	0	7	1,332	0	1,332	6	0	57	63				0	63
WYOMING	6	1	7	944	143	1,087	7	0	47	54	1	0	14	15	69
CHEYENNE	6	1	7	944	143	1,087	7	0	47	54	1	0	14	15	69
WEST & FAR WEST	1,204	242	1,446	304,923	109,310	414,233	2,070	60	11,688	13,798	645	607	5,963	7,215	21,013

NUMBER SCHOOLS		NUMBER STUDENTS		FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY		TOTAL STAFF ELEM & SEC
ELEM	7,601	ELEM	1,942,148	SIS	14,484	SIS	5,773	139,887
SEC	1,391	SEC	680,883	MALE	343	MALE	3,769	
TOTAL	8,992	TOTAL	2,623,031	LAY	78,392	LAY	37,146	
				TOTAL	93,199	TOTAL	46,688	

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